THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864. NO. 150.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Telegraphed to the [illegible] Press Association.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond—Northern News, &c.

RICHMOND, May 4.—Burnside's corps crossed the Rappahannock on Monday, with the exception of the negro brigade, which was left at Manassas.

A special dispatch from Hamilton's Crossing says that Northern papers of the [illegible] report that Grant has returned to Washington to demand the services of McClellan, and that he refuses to move with his army until the demand is complied with. It is also urgent that Fremont be assigned to duty.

The Pennsylvania troops, whose term expires in May, have notified the government that they will not obey the orders recently issued continuing them in service till the 1st of July.

The last accounts from the Red river report the Confederates marching on Grand Ecore. The Yankees admit a loss of four thousand.

A rupture in Lincoln's Cabinet is reported. Chase has resigned.

Gold [illegible].

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

RICHMOND, May 4.—Information was received this forenoon that a force of Yankee cavalry crossed Ely's Ford last night. They advanced on the Plank Road to within five miles of Fredericksburg. It is probably a reconnoitering expedition. During the day they retired several miles.

At two o'clock, when the train left Hamilton's Crossing, it was reported that the Yankees were again advancing in force.

The only news from the Peninsula is that the Yankees still occupy West Point. They are repairing the wharf. Their pickets are thrown [illegible].

From Northern Virginia—The Enemy Advancing.

ORANGE C. H., May 4.—A body of the enemy's cavalry crossed at Ely's and Germanna Fords last night and are reported this morning moving on Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. The whole Yankee army is moving from Culpeper C. H. towards Ely's and Germanna Fords, over which they have thrown pontoon bridges and across which their infantry are reported to have been passing all day. Slight skirmishing to-day with small arms reported going on at these fords. The enemy withdrew their pickets on our front at the upper fords last night. Ample preparations are going on to meet the enemy. The work can hardly close without a desperate general engagement.

Our troops are eager and confident.

Grant is reported to have a very large force.

From Dalton—A General Engagement Expected.

DALTON, May 4.—Fifteen privates, belonging to the 58th and 60th N. C. Regiments were shot to-day for desertion. Two were also shot for the same offence, in Stuart's division.

The enemy have massed a larger portion of their army at Red Clay. Skirmishing has been going on on the Ringgold and Cleaveland roads between our cavalry and the enemy's all day; our forces gradually retiring on the latter road. An engagement will probably commence to-morrow.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, May 4.—The Tangipahoa operator reports a fight at Olive Branch, yesterday, between fifteen hundred Federals and Scott's cavalry, eight hundred strong. The fight lasted eight hours. The enemy were driven across Thompson's creek. No loss reported. The Confederates are reinforcing and the fight will probably be resumed to-day.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, May 4.—In the Senate a resolution was introduced fixing the 16th instant as the day of adjournment, which was laid over.

A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Hoke, Commander Cook, and the officers and men for the brilliant victory at Plymouth was unanimously agreed to; also a resolution of thanks to Finegan, officers and men for victory at Olustee. Various propositions were introduced and referred.

In the House personal explanations were made by Messrs. Leach, defining their respective positions on the questions of peace, *habeas corpus*, etc. Also a resolution declaring it inexpedient to put the five dollar note on par with the new issue. Adopted—yeas 67, nays 8.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN RALEIGH

The Conservatives of the Raleigh Districts, No 1 and 2, are requested to meet in the Court House on Friday evening, May 6th, at 7 o'clock, to consider the state of the country and take proceedings with reference to the Mass Meeting to be held on Monday of May Court. A full attendance of all true Conservatives is earnestly desired.

May 3-td

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MAY FIRST, THE PRICE OF GAS will be $35 per thousand feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.

April 29-1w*

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR PERSONS DESIRING to engage in the manufacture of Pea Nut Oil, the undersigned are prepared to build at short notice a Hydraulic Press and fixtures of the most approved pattern in exchange for Oil. Address

DABNEY & SOMERS,
Lynchburg, Va.

May 3-d2t

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO MEET in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday the 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired for important business. The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons, for St. Johns College, are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Secretary.

May 3 d2twtd

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte Bulletin, copy till date and send bill to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

Some of the Administration journals, in their superserviceable zeal, if not from excess of patriotism, are indulging very fierce phillipics against the above named functionary, the second officer in the government. Some of them have gone so far as to intimate that the Vice President cannot be trusted; which, being interpreted, means, we presume, that he is a traitor. This is a grave insinuation to make against a man who has always enjoyed the reputation of singular purity in private and public life; a patriot beyond question and above reproach.

It seems to us too, that the crimes whereof Mr. Stephens stands charged do not partake of the nature of those that are usually committed against the public liberties, involving that of treason. Quite the reverse. If to differ with the President, and to disapprove an act of Congress which transfers the liberties of the citizen to the keeping of the Executive be treason, then the Vice President has been guilty of this high crime. But we do not understand the case.—There are millions of people in the South who think, with Mr. Stephens, that the President should never have asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that Congress did wrong to grant his request. But these people are not traitors unless it be possible for a majority to be guilty of treason to their country. And the case of Mr. Stephens does not stand alone in American history. There is another not altogether unlike it.

When General Jackson was President of the United States, and Mr. Calhoun the Vice President, those two functionaries disagreed and quarrelled outright. The President afterwards issued a Proclamation and Congress passed a Force Bill, that Mr. Calhoun denounced; and such documents would be denounced by more than nine-tenths of the people of the South now. The men who were in favor of whipping South Carolina in the Union, in accordance with the programme of Old Hickory and his Congress, called the great Carolina patriot, John *Catiline* Calhoun, and accused him of treason to the country. They abused him quite as much, if not more than the Administration Journals now abuse Mr. Stephens. But, can anybody, at this day, believe that Mr. Calhoun was not as pure a patriot as Gen. Jackson was, though he differed with the latter, and with his Congress, and openly proclaimed his opposition to the despotic measures which they respectively recommended and set on foot? We leave those gentlemen who used to proclaim their adherence to the Calhoun school of politics, but seem to have suddenly become converts to the consolidation theories of General Jackson, to trace the analogy in the cases cited and make the application for themselves.

But further respecting Mr. Stephens. He commenced his political career as a Whig. In that capacity he represented his District in Congress for years; yet his party feelings were not so strong then as to render him unwilling to abandon party for the sake of country. Seeing what, perhaps, many other Whigs did not see, that the nomination of Winfield Scott in 1852 was a dangerous concession to the Seward wing of the Whig party, he openly declared his determination to support his opponent, Franklin Pearce, the candidate of the Democratic party. He united in a card with several other Whig Congressmen warning the South against Scott, and the Northern party which forced his nomination. Since that time he has acted with the Democratic party. And do the men who now abuse the Vice President censure him for preferring Pierce to Scott? for dissolving his party relations rather than support a recreant son of the South, who has since proven himself to have been unworthy of our support! He was a better Southern man then than those who supported Van Buren, Cass, and Buchanan, but who now abuse him; and he is as true and loyal to his native South at this time as they can be.

But, suppose Mr. Stephens did, in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare his opposition to the repeal of the *habeas corpus*. That could not make him a traitor to his State, if his allegiance is to that, for its Legislature had just before avowed its opposition to the measure, and recommended the restoration of the great charter of liberty. And now Mississippi, the President's own State, has by a unanimous vote of her Legislature, declared that the act in question is "dangerous to the liberty of the citizens, unconstitutional in some of its features, tends to make the civil power subordinate to the military, and establishes a precedent of a doubtful and dangerous character, and should be repealed."

Mississippi endorses, not the course of the President, but that of the Vice-President. The precise view taken by Mr. Stephens is that entertained by the Legislature of Mississippi. Has the President's State then joined itself to the traitors and repudiated its honored son? No! no! but as sovereign States, these have given their calm utterances against the expediency of the late experiment upon the temper of a free people. If States have the undoubted right thus to speak, then it follows that citizens thereof can with impunity, express their opinion respecting the policy of a law of which they disapprove, and the remarks of the Vice-President on this subject should not have provoked the comments that have been made upon his conduct and character.

We opposed the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and we think no better of the act of repeal now than we did at the time it was passed. It was an ill-judged, unnecessary measure. It put a stigma upon the loyalty of our people that was undeserved, and it give aid and comfort to the enemy, in that it induced the belief that their sympathizers were so numerous in the Confederacy that there was no other means left to overrule and keep them in subjugation. Nor have we been disappointed or sorry that the measure has provoked the criticism of the Press and of State Legislatures. Had it been otherwise, the world might have supposed that there was some show of reason for the charge which our foes make, to the effect that we are submissive to the most abject despotism. The opposition that has been manifested to this measure,—which we are free to admit, does not seem as yet to have been abused by the President—shows a healthy state of public sentiment, and proves incontestibly that we are not disposed to submit to domestic or foreign tyranny. We wish the administration well, for the destinies of the country are, in a great part, committed to its keeping; but we believe that the Congress which meets next Monday should reinstate the great charter of freedom.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 28.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$3 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	[illegible]
FLOUR—	[illegible]
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	[illegible]
GEESE	[illegible]
HIDES—Dry	[illegible]
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$35
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, small	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$30@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$5 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$3 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$3 75

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $2 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lyon's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the Mass Meeting to be held at May Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county. MANY CITIZENS.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, N. C., April 25, 1864.

TO SUPPLY THE HOSPITALS AT THIS POST with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 Cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase STANDING, convenient to this Post, or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PIERCE,
Captain & Post Q. M.

April 29-12t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first-quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are now lath fencing on locust posts. 2,575 bushels of corn were gathered from 26 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 870 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 26 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 100 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as reference in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 30 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.

April 26-d4wtf

FORTY BARRELS LIME FOR SALE,

AT D. A. WICKER'S, HILLSBORO STREET; ALso Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Meal, Lard, &c.

April 26-2w

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

April 30-1m.

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. —April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartletts co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.

April 25-d15tw2t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 31-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at

April 21-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

One day	[illegible]	One week	$20 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	[illegible]	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines [illegible] a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William B Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum fo

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. [illegible], Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers. Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Below we give the official vote [illegible] in the 7th District. We hope the "patriots and property holders," and other [illegible] who have made the loyalty of the State their especial care, will read and ponder this, and remember that Leach was "Holden's candidate."

	Leach.	Fuller.	Ramsey.
Anson,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanly,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4,263	2,630	435
	2,630		
Leach's majority over Vance,	1,633		
	435		
Leach's Majority over both,	1,198		

Disgusted.

One of the Destructive organs is disgusted with Gov. Vance and has not a word to say in his favor. This is indeed strange, but we suppose the disgust will increase after the election, for his Excellency is sure to be left out in the cold. We copy the following from the Charlotte *Democrat*. We hope the *Confederate* and other Destructive journals will copy:

"*Dissolution of Copartnership.*—The evidence is now unmistakable that the late firm of Vance, Graham and Holden is dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the force of circumstances. The two former members of the firm, we learn, will probably carry on business together hereafter. The latter has set up for himself, "on his own hook." The firm did business in this State for about 18 months, to the great injury of the peace and quiet of the people, and we presume that no one is sorry that the concern is dissolved. Two years ago we protested against the formation of the copartnership, and then predicted what would be the result, but nothing could prevent the coalition, so anxious were the *outs* to get the places of the *ins*. But we merely commenced this paragraph for the purpose of saying that the Raleigh *Conservative*, a new paper started for the purpose of supporting Gov. Vance's re-election, names among the supporters of the Governor Wm. A. Graham, Edwin G. Reade, R. P. Dick, &c., &c. So Mr. Graham has dodged his position at last! has he?

Graham, Reade and Vance, (and others who obtained office) made all they could out of Holden while the copartnership continued, and would not dissolve until they became convinced that Holden intended to do business for his own benefit. This is the truth about the matter. For our own part, we are disgusted with the whole concern.

We give the President's message in this issue. Like all the State papers of Mr. Davis the diction is good and periods beautifully rounded.—The *Examiner*, we are glad to see, takes ground in favor of the repeal of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and expresses the opinion that no serious opposition will present itself. If this act is not repealed we are in favor of the withdrawal of the North Carolina members.

We beg gentlemen of the Destructive persuasion to remember that the bill offered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday to repeal the Act suspending the *habeas corpus* came from Alabama, a *loyal* State, and not from North Carolina. The "patriots and property holders" will please note this, as they have insisted that opposition to the Act, in North Carolina, is treason.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming as you do, newly elected by the people, and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service, without imposing unnecessary burdens on the citizen. The brief period which has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children, appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of sacking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be pretended that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves. The suffering thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the people of the invaded districts has served but to illustrate their patriotism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been pre-eminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army which has borne the trials and dangers of the war; which has been subjected to privations and disappointments, (test of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat,) has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier patriot invoking each who is at home, in the sphere he best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support [illegible] of the Confederate States of America. The Provisional Government was framed by Congress [illegible], had its appointed term and passed away. The permanent Government was then organized, its different Departments established, a Congress elected which also held four sessions, served its constitutional term and expired. You, the second Congress under the permanent Government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your sessions. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations which bind them to recognize as independent, Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign Government, to exercise despotic sway over the States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special agent, as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority. Ungenerous advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels of war detained in ports to which they had been invited by proclamation of neutrality, and in one instance our flag also insulted where the sacred right of asylum was supposed to be secure; while one of these Governments has contented itself with simply deprecating by deferential representations the conduct of our enemy in the constantly recurring instances of his contemptuous disregard of neutral rights and flagrant violations of public law. It may be that foreign Governments, like our enemies, have mistaken our desire for peace, unreservedly expressed, for evidence of exhaustion, and have thence inferred the probability of success in the effort to subjugate or exterminate the millions of human beings who, in these States, prefer any fate to submission to their savage assailants.

I see no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by these governments; but when this delusion shall have been dispelled, and when our independence, by the valor and fortitude of our people, shall have been won against all the hostile influences combined against us, and can no longer be ignored by open foes or professed neutrals, this war will have left, with its proud memories, a record of many wrongs, which it may not misbecome us to forgive—some for which we may not properly forbear from demanding redress. In the meantime, it is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause, and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The government of the United States, while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of humane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and the home-sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the departments, herewith submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to each. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make special remark.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes heretofore issued, has had the desired effect, and that by the 1st July the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding $230,000,000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz: the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue by the Treasury of new notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount received under its provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under the law is shown to be $300,000,000, and if two-thirds of this sum be re-issued, we shall have an addition of $200,000,000 to our circulation, believed to be already ample for the business of the country. The addition of this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year, and nothing would retard the beneficent influence of peace on all the interests of our country, as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable in coin. With our vast resources the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily manageable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues, would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances, I know of no mode of providing for the public wants which would entail sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury notes, and I trust that you will concur in the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circulation.

Officers have been appointed and despatched to the Trans-Mississippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws, enacted to obviate delays in administering the Treasury and other Executive Departments in those States; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the results.

In relation to the most important of all subjects at the present time, the efficiency of our armies in the field, it is gratifying to assure you that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the legislation on this subject and on the increased administrative energy in the different bureaux of the War Department, and may not unreasonably indulge anticipations of commensurate success in the ensuing campaign.

The organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection, without requiring details and detachments from active force.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is especially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army; and a proper discrimination in the compensation of the different grades:

[illegible] the benefit intended:

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled me to withhold my approval of a bill passed by your predecessors at too late a period of the session to allow time for returning it for their reconsideration:

The necessity for an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers travelling under orders:

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws:

The means of securing greater dispatch and more regular administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the courts martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead.—A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortresses imperishable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia still oppose, with unshaken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our Generals, armies and people are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, while resolute in devoting all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forget that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, May 2d, 1864.

For the Progress.]

MR. PENNINGTON:—It is seldom I intrude myself upon the editorial fraternity, or trouble the public with my thoughts, but recent events in this community will, in my opinion, excuse me. I would have been very glad if some other gentleman, more accustomed to write for the public, and who could bring more talent to his aid, had performed the task; but knowing my intentions are good, I shall not hesitate in its performance. I believe it is a maxim with the legal fraternity, that the intention of the law is its true interpretation, and I wish what I may say in this communication to be judged by the same standard.

It is as unpleasant to the true gentleman to present the grievances of the people as it is annoying to the public authorities to whom they are addressed, especially in this time of general trouble; nevertheless one is inherent right, founded upon equity and justice, the other a voluntary duty assumed by public men. Hence all humane and christian rulers of the people, in order to make the "King's name a tower of strength," will not bear the people cry in vain.

I read with much interest, but mingled with pain, an article in the *Progress* of the 17th inst., detailing the troubles of the people of Wilkes county, and I doubt not the writer reflected the true condition and sentiments of her people. I am a native of that honored old county, and though a citizen of an adjoining county, being cut off from her more than a score of years ago, I still cherish in my heart a filial regard for old Wilkes. Some of the best blood that flowed in the revolution of 1776, was shed by her sons, and their descendants have not disgraced their ancestors.

But, Mr. Editor, my present object is to call the attention of our rulers, both at Richmond and Raleigh, more especially our State authorities, to similar wrongs and outrages to those complained of by the writer from Wilkes, that are now being almost daily perpetrated by Confederate soldiers upon the people of Caldwell county.

I suppose it must be known to the Secretary of War that General Vaughn's brigade of cavalry, from East Tennessee, was recently ordered into North Carolina to forage and recruit, and it ought to be known by those who have the control of the Confederate army the condition and resources of the country into which troops are sent for such a purpose before orders of so much importance are given. Such, however, could not be the case in this instance, otherwise the authorities surely would not have thrust upon an already exhausted country, such a body of men and horses to be fed at the expense of human suffering, for it would appear unjust to suppose that the government would intentionally reduce her loyal subjects to abject want, if not starvation, a large portion of whom are helpless women and children.—Such, nevertheless, is the effect of Gen. Vaughn's advent of two thousand men and a similar number of skeleton horses, one half of which would not sell for what one bushel of corn is worth in this country a piece. These poor brutes, however, are unconscious of the injury their presence here inflicts upon the people—they, at least, are guiltless of any crime; would that I could say as much of those who own and bestride them. It is a pleasant thought, Mr. Editor, to believe there are many brave and gallant officers and men in all armies. That such is the case with Gen. Vaughn's command, I have no reason to doubt, but I do doubt if there are as great a proportion entitled to that proud distinction under his command, as are usual in other commands in our army, I am glad they are not North Carolinians. I should blush to know they were, as I believe the conduct of many of these men will rival in brutality and cowardice, any acts perpetrated by the "Beast Butler." I will mention a few that took place in my immediate neighborhood that will be deposed to by as good men and women as are in the land, and which, if doubted by any officer of the government either civil or military, would be in the face of proof strong as Holy Writ.

On Sunday the 24th inst., several soldiers went to the house of Mr. Russell Triplett, and in the absence of all the male members of the family, entered his dwelling, and because they were not furnished with brandy, conducted themselves with great violence and indecency towards the females, broke open bureaus and trunks, took the hat, boots and a suit of clothes of a son of Mr. Triplett, who had died in the army, took Mrs. Hendrick's (whose husband is now in the army,) straw hat, a valuable shawl, trampled upon and soiled her nicest dresses, took a very valuable pistol and other articles, and returned in great glee to their camp. On the same day another party or a company of soldiers who said they belonged to Co. A, 16th Regiment Tennessee troops, went to Mrs. William Horton's, who is in feeble health, (noted for her kind heart and open generosity to all soldiers and the poor,) acted very ungentlemanly and greatly terrified her, demanded the keys of a store house where Miss Sally Horton keeps her post office, papers and money, which being refused them, proceeded in a body, (some twenty or more,) led on by a drunken Lieutenant, broke open the door, rifled her papers, stole or took all the money belonging to her office, broke open a trunk, took two valuable coats and a vest belonging to Lt. Rufus D. Horton, now in the 6th Regiment N. C. T., and a quantity of bacon and [illegible] soldiers have been treated in the grossest manner and as wicked [illegible] as the country affords, insulted simply because they could not supply these roving freebooters with all they chose to call for, and when refused, [illegible] in the most respectful [illegible], that they will devastate the country of Bob Vance as he and his men had done Tennessee.

Indeed it would be an endless task to enumerate half the wrongs done our citizens by them, from whom the keys of doors and smoke houses have been demanded with the muzzle of the deadly weapon pointed at them, few of whom have half enough of either to keep gaunt hunger from their own doors. Sometimes they give some sort of receipt for what they take, but never offer to pay for it. Such are some of the doings of the Confederate soldiers now in Caldwell.

Mr. Editor, are you not ready to ask the question, will not all right thinking men ask the question, are these men, who call themselves soldiers, who are acting as they do, Southern men, inheriting the chivalrous blood we are wont to claim for the men of the Sunny South, is not such a claim the "baseless fabric of a dream?" Yet I am bound, in justice to the private soldier, when ordered by their officers to "look out for themselves," to declare in my opinion (which I believe is pretty generally shared by the community) the officers are equally if not more guilty than their men. Some of them, it is true, express great indignation at the conduct of the men, while others, it is believed, secretly connive at and sanction the worst acts they perpetrate. The officers tell the people if they catch the soldiers stealing to shoot them, or if they will identify the thief they will surrender them to the civil authorities, well knowing the almost impossibility of identification, and that in reality we have no civil law that can be brought to bear against the military; and knowing well if a civilian was to take his redress in his own hands the soldiers would too surely compass his own death.—The time is near at hand when the loyal and disloyal, if any there be in the South, will be compelled to invite the government to send troops from the army for protection from some of our own soldiers. It will be impossible for the people in this portion of North Carolina to make a sufficiency to sustain themselves, much less to aid the government in support of the army and pay the heavy taxes levied upon their property, unless they are allowed to retain enough provisions to enable them to live and work the soil.

Mr. Editor, is it not inexcusably mean and cowardly in soldiers from other States when they come, or are sent into North Carolina, while our own braves are far away from their homes, most of them in the front ranks with the gallant Gen. Lee, to deprive their wives and children and parents of the little bread and meat by industry and frugality provided to appease their own hunger. I trust no North Carolina soldier will ever be guilty of depriving a brother soldier's family of their little pittance. It is bad enough to despoil the citizen at home of his property without compensation. To deprive the soldier's family of provisions at this time is revolting in the sight of all good men, meriting the vengeance of an incensed God.

I had hoped until very recently that Gov. Vance, the "Patriarch" of his people, was uninformed of the true condition of the people of Caldwell and the Western country bordering the Tennessee line and the Allegheny Mountains, but I am advised he has been frequently written to on the subject, and as yet the people are without relief from the unlawful impressment of their property and the tyranny of a lawless soldiery. I am told the Governor has instructed the officers of the Home Guard to interfere in behalf of the citizens, but what can a few unarmed men, (in point of fact they are unarmed, though they may have guns, and even if they were well armed with rifle and cartridge,) do towards repelling the rapacity of organized men bent on mischief? Unless they can be quartered in our remote neighborhoods, like the locusts that infested Egypt, the free-booters will have devastated the country and passed on. No, the evil is too radical and deep-rooted for such a remedy. Let the government deal out justice to the officers who allow their men to commit such deeds as have been detailed above. Dismiss them from service and let their names be dishonored in future history. If North Carolina is to be the "Bœotia" of the Confederacy, it matters little, if any, what action is taken by our "excellent Governor," as he is too familiarly termed by his late bitter enemies—the result is the same, our utter ruin as a people. I can assure our "excellent Governor" that the people in this region of his dominions can feel very little pleasure in hearing or reading speeches, however well flavored with funny anecdotes, when the women are having the last dust of meal and pound of bacon taken from them by armed soldiers from other States.

April 26th, 1864. CALDWELL.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—If Vance is as sound a peace man as Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens, why did he refuse to so proclaim himself at Wilkesboro, and more recently in the army? Why did he refuse to call together the Legislature to take action on this and other important matters, giving, instead, the pitiful excuse that he had no power to call it together? If he had possessed a good and true reason, would he not have used it? No power to call the Legislature together, forsooth, because it had adjourned to a particular time! Of course this reason was intended to satisfy the ignorant. It deserves no further notice. If he is such a strong personal liberty man, so opposed to the suspension of *habeas corpus*—if he regards that measure as really dangerous to the liberties of the people, why did he not boldly and openly meet it and denounce it at once as Brown and Stephens did? Why excuse it, insinuate its constitutionality, make no discovery of its evil tendencies until, in his strange wanderings up and down the country with the aim, it would seem, of *joking himself* into re-election, (for as a ready joker, on all occasions and subjects, he seems to have entered the lists against the notorious anecdote and joke retailer of the North;) I say why does he make no earnest protest against nor disclose his opposition to this dangerous measure until he gets among a people of known hostility to the law and where expressions of a contrary character would destroy all chance of votes? Did he make known his opposition to the army while there engaged, as is said, in advising the soldiers to fight until a certain very warm place froze over, and then by all means to fight a little on the ice! How chaste and classic! If Gov. Vance is such a *par excellence* peace man, why did he last fall write letters to his friends, telling them he had made up his mind to set his face—(now whether it was the administrative side or the personal individual side of his face he thus proposed to set)—against the peace meetings, and after telling them what he had made up his mind to do, gravely asks their advice. Now I really think a genuine peace man of ordinary respect for his friends would have asked their advice before making up his mind! But cases of this kind are by no means rare.

If it be answered that all this was to make quiet in the country, I reply what more does tyranny want than that the people shall remain quiet while the yoke is being fastened on. Is quiet to be preferred to liberty, justice, personal security? Perhaps I could show, if I chose, that the proclamation of last fall was, as originally drawn, much better qualified to break upon the quiet of the country than are the public meetings.

If it be answered that these meetings were opposed [illegible]

Observe, I am merely speaking of the right. I have never been in a peace meeting, [illegible] Convention. I do not believe [illegible] Gov. Vance's [illegible] Wilkesboro, [illegible]

[illegible] and we are fighting against the right of the general government or any other power to gainsay this right. Truth is ever the same.

As the greatest enemy to despotism I can think of among the sovereigns, I beg to subscribe myself

[illegible]

For the Daily Progress.]

MR. EDITOR: I am no politician, seldom write for the public, yet I will submit a few lines for your very useful paper, should you consider them worthy of space. I do so in behalf of one of North Carolina's best and greatest sons, W. W. Holden, the bold champion of civil liberty in our State, who in the midst of strife and confusion, is seen as a faithful watchman guarding the rights of the people and warning them against all destructive measures.

Notwithstanding this, we find that he, as all other good and great men, has his enemies, and those who willingly resort to every method by which they may detract from him that confidence and esteem he so richly merits. Various charges are preferred against him, some of which I will mention, though I do not think that by these lying schemes they can injure him in the least. One of them is that for twenty years previous to the war, "Mr. Holden was a Secessionist of the deepest dye." I am not acquainted with the past history of Mr. Holden. In old party times I was opposed to him, but when the cry of secession was made in the spring of '61, and the papers that now cry loudest for Vance and against Holden most, were so carried away with the idea of breaking up the Old Union, Mr. Holden's pen was not idle. No, seeing that those with whom he had previously acted had departed from reason, he laid party aside and determined to unite, if possible, in the preservation of the most prosperous government in the world. From that time until the proclamation of Lincoln he acted with such men as Brown, Gilmer, Graham and others, declaring that "In union there was strength," but when the time came to abandon the Union, when all hope had fled—when the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North had succeeded in their wicked designs, Mr. Holden, with others, adopted the new for the old Government, and from that day to this has been as loyal as any man in the State.

We now hear Mr. Holden held up as a "traitor," that "he has caused desertions," &c. If I mistake not Mr. Holden is a native born North Carolinian, one who loves his native State, and would freely die, if necessary, in her behalf. As to his causing desertions, I have no hesitation in saying the charge is utterly false and without foundation; for I have seen more appeals in the Raleigh *Standard* against desertions than any other public Journal in the State. It is true Mr. Holden has not approved of all the Administration at Richmond, but he stands on the same platform with Stephens and Brown, two of Georgia's noblest statesmen. In short, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Holden is a traitor, then is two-thirds of the people of North Carolina, in and out of the army traitors, for they are the same in sentiment, as next August will abundantly show.

These lying methods may convert a few persons whose minds are never stable, but the great mass of our people are already resolved they will not be deterred from voting for the man of their choice by any thing prejudicial that may be said. The stand taken by the Fayetteville *Observer* is sufficient to show the people that Gov. Vance is not what he pretended to be two years ago, and the late election in this (the 7th District) may be taken as a true criterion by which to judge the election in August next. W. W. Holden bids fair to fill the next gubernatorial chair of North Carolina, and I believe that he will conduct himself and the gallant old Ship of State in a manner that will reflect credit on himself and the people who elect him and put his enemies to open shame.

April 29, 1864. DEEP RIVER.

THE BATTLE BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Mobile *Register* of the 27th says:

The New Orleans Yankee accounts of the preliminary battles of the 7th, 8th and 9th of the month, claim a triumph to their arms, but admit that it was only ravished by the most desperate fighting and at the cost of very heavy sacrifice. When we remember that it is the *Era* that gives these accounts, and that that paper has a well established reputation for converting Yankee defeats into victories, and of smothering over disasters until they present all the outward appearance of successes, we must hesitate in giving credence to its reports. Of these first battles we have no official or otherwise reliable accounts from our own side.

From the fact that several days after the fighting was renewed, (and all reports say that it resulted favorably to the Confederates,) it is clear that one part of the *Era's* account of the first battles is false. If it were true that the third day closed upon the complete route of the Confederates, in which arms were thrown away and the chase of death continued for three miles, it must be quite apparent that the Confederates must have been too severely punished and broken to renew the combat within four or five days. Yet we have later and concurrent accounts from a variety of sources, that on the 14th and 15th the contest was renewed, that 1,500 Yankee prisoners were taken in one day, much artillery, and Banks had retreated to Fort De Russey, many miles south of the first battlefields and about sixty miles from Natchez. The first official Yankee dispatch admitted a loss of 3,000, and the Yankee Surgeon General dispatched to Bayou Sara that his side had been terribly defeated.

There can be but little doubt that there has been a series of sanguinary battles in the Red River country, and comparing the accounts of the enemy with the reports from our side, we are prepared to learn when the official intelligence reaches us, that the enemy has sustained a heavy defeat, thus marking his expedition as another of those dead failures which have followed him since the beginning of the present year.

Vice President Stephens' Speech,

Printed in pamphlet form, is now in the hands of the binder, and the orders received will be filled in a few days. The demand for it is such that the edition will soon be exhausted, and to secure copies orders must be sent immediately. Price, three copies for $1; 100 for $30, and 1,000 for $250. When to be sent by mail two cents additional for each copy must be sent to pay postage.

It is believed at Lynchburg that Averill is about to make another raid on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Gov. Vance will address the people at Snow Camp Foundry, Alamance county, on Tuesday, 10th instant.